THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVII., No. 840. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. James Peel's authority to sign my name and firm, ceased on the 8th instant.

E. C. KIRBY.
25no 583 Yokohama, August, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of Jarvie, Henderson & Co.

JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.

97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th Jany. 1866.

tf 588

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of John Jarvie & Co., which firm Mr. John R. Turner is duly authorized to sign per procuration.

JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.
tf 589 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Augustus Allen Hayes, Jr., and Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
3oc 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. Livingston & Co. in which business Mr. William Forbes is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.
21oc 224 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of Overbeck & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順

Office at Messrs. Maertens, Latham & Co.'s house.

3oc 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of Alex. Downie & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 134 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. Probst, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies or Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.

House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienn.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27jn 089 January 27th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SENT by mistake to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation Peking, six cases marked in English 1 to 6 D. S. Tientsin, and in Chinese, five cases—

敦裕厚記 and one case 大成

The owner can have them on describing his property and paying expenses.

4se 370 Peking, 26th July, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. William Hopkins Holyland, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.
tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. Christy's Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions, Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. Rees Glanmore & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE,
LONDON.

20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 089 May 19th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
Rear of French Dispensary,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of **Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin** it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that **"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.**

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 15 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

REES GLANMORE'S

Oriental Circular, and General Price Current.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 10th and 26th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18s. *per annum,* in advance.

The Oriental Circular is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandise,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai.

Direct to

Messrs. Rees, Glanmore & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—Bates, Hendy & Co., 70, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 704 Shanghai, 21st April, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

CIRCULAR.

Steam to Hongkong,
With H. M.'s Mails for Europe, &c.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship

"GANGES,"

Capt. Bernard, will leave Shanghai for the above place on Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

Parcels received at this Office until Noon of the 3rd.

Wm. DAVISON,
Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 22nd Augt., 1866.

AVIS.

LE Consul Général de France a l'honneur de prévenir M. M. les Electeurs de la Concession Française que les cartes d'Electeur qui, par suite de quelque oubli, n'auront pas été distribuées á domicile le 31 Ct. au soir, seront délivrées au Consulat le Samedi 1er Septembre de 10 h. du matin á 4 h. du soir, et le Dimanche, 2, de 8 à 10 h. du matin.

Shanghaï 30 Août 1866.

Pour le Consul-Général Empêché et par autorisation. L'Elève Consul P. I.

C. DILLON.

NOTICE.

THE Consul General of France begs to inform the Electors on the French Concession that any electors to whom cards may not have been distributed on the 31st instant, can obtain them at the French Consulate, on Saturday, the 1st of September, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Sunday, the 2nd, from 8 to 10 A.M.

C. DILLON,
For the Consul-General, Absent.

ELECTION DES CONSEILLERS MUNICIPAUX DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE.

LE Consul Général de France, se référant aux règlements qu'il a publié le 12 Juillet 1866, et à la lettre circulaire qu'il a adressée à M.M. les propriétaires fonciers le 21 Juillet, a l'honneur de publier pour l'information de M.M. les Electeurs, les dispositions suivantes qui sont relatives au mode à suivre pour l'élection des Conseillers Municipaux de la Concession Française.

Art. 1.

Les opérations électorales auront lieu à la Mairie le Dimanche 2 Septembre 1866, de dix heures du matin à quatre heures du soir.

Si elles ne peuvent se terminer en un jour, elles continueront le Lundi 3 Septembre de dix heures du matin à quatre heures du soir; les Scellés devant alors être apposés dans l'intervalle des deux jours sur les boites du scrutin comme sur les portes de la Salle.

Art. 2.

L'assemblée électorale sera présidée par le Consul Général, ou en cas d'empêchment par toute autre personne qu'il déléguera à sa place.

Art. 3.

Les deux plus âgés, parmi les résidents Français, et les deux plus âgés parmi les résidents étrangers, présents comme électeurs à l'ouverture de la séance et sachant lire et écrire, rempliront les fonctions d'assesseurs.

Ils nommeront, de concert avec le président, un Secrétaire qui n'aura que voix consultative dans les délibérations du bureau.

Art. 4.

Nul ne sera admis à voter s'il n'est inscrit sur la liste.

Art. 5.

Chaque électeur en se présentant, remettra au Président la carte qui lui aura été délivrée, et dont la conformité avec la liste électorale déposée sur le bureau sera vérifiée par l'un des assesseurs. Il remettra également son bulletin fermé, non signé, préparé en dehors de l'assemblée, et qui devra être blanc, sans aucun signe extérieur. L'un des assesseurs constatera aussitôt le vote en apposant sa signature ou son paraphe sur la liste, en marge du nom du votant.

Toutefois, les personnes que préféreront renoncer au bénéfice du scrutin secret, pourront, sans avoir besoin de se présenter elles memes à l'assemblée électorale, envoyer aux jours fixés et au Président de l'assemblée, leur carte d'Electeur avec leur bulletin signé, leur signature devenant alors nécessaire pour permettre aux assesseurs de constater ces votes de la même manière que les autres.

Art. 6.

Le président avant de déclarer le scrutin clos, procédera au réappel des electeurs qui n'auront point voté, après quoi aucun vote ne sera plus reçu.

Le bureau, pour procéder au depouillement, désignera parmi les electeurs présents un certain nombre de scrutateurs.

Les noms portés sur les bulletins seront relevés sur des listes dressées à cet effet.

Lorsque le dépouillement sera terminé, le Président en proclamera le résultat.

Shanghai le 30 Août 1866.
Pour le Consul Général empêché
et par autorisation,
L'Elève Consul P. I.
C. DILLON.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS ON THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

THE Consul General for France, referring to the Regulations published on the 12th July 1866, and to the circular addressed by him to the Land-renters on the 21st July, has the honour to inform those whom it may concern, that the following are the rules, according to which Municipal Councillors for the French Concession are to be elected:—

I.

The election will take place at the Municipal Hall on Sunday, the 2nd September 1866, from 10 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Should the elections not be finished on that day, they will be continued on the following day, Monday, 3rd September 1866, from 10 A.M. until 4 P.M., in which case the ballot box and the doors of the hall will be closed during the interval.

II.

The electoral assembly will be presided over by the Consul General, or, should he not be able to attend, by anybody else he may appoint in his place.

III.

The two senior French, and the two senior foreign residents that are present in the capacity of electors at the opening of the doors, and who can write and read, will fill the post of assessors. They will, in concert with the President, appoint a Secretary whose voice will be only consulative in the deliberations of the President and Assessors.

IV.

Nobody will be allowed to vote, if not included in the electoral list.

V.

Every elector must hand over to the President the card that has been delivered to him, which the Assessors will examine, to see if it agree with the electoral list lying in the office.

He must also hand over his vote, closed, and without his signature, prepared outside of the Assembly, on white paper and without any external marks. One of the Assessors will take note of the vote, by his signature or initials, at the side of the elector's name on the electoral list.

Those who decline the ballot, may, without attending personally at the electoral assembly, send, their card, with their vote signed, on the day indicated, to the President of the assembly; their signature being being necessary in order that the Assessors may take note of their votes, in the same way as in the first instance.

VI.

The President will call the names of the electors who have not voted before declaring the ballot to be closed, after which no vote will be accepted.

In order to ascertain the result of the ballot, the Office will appoint a certain number of scrutineers amongst the electors present.

The names of those in whose favour votes have been registered, will be published in a list made up for this purpose.

When the ballot is ascertained, the result will be made known by the President.

C. DILLON,
o 656 *For the Consul-General, Absent.*

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	July 29	Hankow,.........	Aug. 26
Hongkong,......	Aug 19	Nagasaki,.........	„ 17
Tientsin,.........	„ 26	Yokohama,......	„ 14

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,....... May 25 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,........ „ 17 } July 9th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.
For the week ending Aug. 31st, 1866.

	Malwa.		Patna.	
Aug.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
25,—	640 a 645		..	
27,—	645		476 a 477	
28,—	655 a 660		480 a 485	
29,—	650		477 a 480	
30,—	650 a 660		478 a 480	
31,—	655 a 660		480	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—September 1st, "Maud" (Br. bq.), Clarke, from Swatow; "Ten Chang" (Fr. sch.), Castro, from Tientsin; "Aviso" (Port. str.), Pritchard, from Nagasaki; "Express" (Br. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo.

Departed.—Sept. 1st, "Szechuen," (Am. str.), Bisbee, for Chefoo and Tientsin; "Hollindin," (Dut. sh.), Ringer, for Batavia; "Marquis of Argyle," (Br. sh.), Hay, for London; "Pantaloon," (Dut. bq.), Von Girt, for Chefoo.

The S. S. *Aviso* arrived this morning, and brings as passengers the crew of the steamer *Japan*, sold to the Japanese.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per P. & O. S. S. "Singapore" for Hongkong,—Messrs. E. Hewett, H. St. L. Magniac, W. Spahn, Chas. Lynill, and Hume.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ganges*, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

The London Mail of the 20th July, due in Hongkong on the 5th Sept., and here on the 10th.—It arrived last year on the 25th Sept., per *Granada*.

The French Mail of July 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Aug., and here on the 5th of Sept. It arrived last year on the 2nd of Sept., per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1866.

Ever and anon in the intercourse of Europeans with eastern nations, questions arise which it is difficult to decide, even aided by the varied experience of the past. From almost the earliest times of foreign visitation, a national policy of exclusion against the invader, whether prompted by curiosity, science, or gain, has been always attempted; and the endeavour to overcome this has been the cause, under various more immediate pretexts, of all the wars which have been waged by Europeans in the far east. We are all familiar with the history and results of this national policy, so long and strenuously maintained in China. In Japan we have followed the same struggle, not yet so far advanced; and in the Corea we have, from the present aspect of affairs, apparently to look forward to the same process of resistance, and ineffectual endeavour to stem the foreign current poured upon its unwilling shores. It is not our purpose on the present occasion to enter upon the consideration of the delicate and yet undecided question, of how far one nation is entitled to thrust either its political or commercial acquaintanceship by force upon another nation which declines it. This repugnance is no doubt founded on some national instinct, perhaps also experience, which warns that intercourse with the stranger forebodes changes in the status quo. Some maintain, and with much show of truth, that the national position is similar to the individual right that each man possesses, of choosing his own companions or selecting his own market. If one man declines to trade with another, there is no known law by which he can be compelled to do so. The other view, however, is the more popular one, and that which has been the policy of all foreign action in the east; namely, that the productions of the earth are not meant to be exclusively restricted to one race or people, but are to be enjoyed of right in common. On these premisses, a great international law has been founded, that no nation has a right to decline an intercourse by which mutual exchange of productions can be effected. In the case of the Corea, to which we have already alluded, a strict system of foreign exclusion has hitherto been upheld by the native authorities, even with the conterminous territories of China and Japan, to both of which governments they pay a seemingly willing tribute, to be left alone. Their intercourse with both is limited, and conducted under the most cautious restrictions. To Europeans this country and its inhabitants, although so close at hand, have till very recently been shrouded in an obscurity that only now promises to be removed. Corean junks, few and far between, and their strange crews, have been long familiar to the residents at Chefoo and Tientsin, and the annual embassy to the Court of Pekin has rendered the natives of that country familiar to the Europeans of the Chinese capital; but a more intimate acquaintance with this strange land and its people, has only been afforded to the adventurous pioneers of the Church of Rome, to Europeans engaged in a contraband coast trade in junks, and to the unfortunate mariners of the west shipwrecked on its storm-bound shores. It is to circumstances connected with the enterprise of the first of these three classes, that we probably are about to be indebted for the opening up of the Corea to foreign trade. Some two months ago, a Roman Catholic missionary arrived in a native vessel at Chefoo, relating a tale of dire distress. A persecution had been waged against the missionaries who had for many years laboured among this people, adapting themselves in dress, language, and mode of life to the country of their residence; many had been killed, and the survivors had, after being concealed by the common people, contrived to escape and tell the tale of misfortune and urge the adoption of measures for the opening up of the country to foreign intercourse, as the means of affording protection to missionary efforts. Giving all credence to this narrative, we cannot forbear contrasting the experience thus recorded, with the experience of two shipwrecked crews, recently cast away on the Corean coast. We are informed by a correspondent at Chefoo, "A few days ago, the crew, six in all, of a small American schooner, which had been lost on the eastern shore of the Yellow Sea, arrived here. They had remained twenty five days in the Corea, and had been clothed and fed, and treated with much kindness by the *officials*. Last year the crew of another vessel reached this port, and told the same tale. It seems a little strange that a government, the representatives of which display this hospitality to shipwrecked sailors, whose death would ever have been unknown and unavenged, should, without provocation, order the murder of foreigners (the missionaries) who had lived under its rule for years, who had been acquainted with the language, and whose chief duty ought to have been the preaching of peace and good will." In this suggestive extract there is contained a great deal of important matter, bearing on the manner in which the opening up of the Corea is to be undertaken and effected. The French, and also, we believe, the American squadrons, are shortly to visit the Corea for this purpose. It is to be hoped that they will take every means to satisfy themselves as to the true circumstances under which this religious persecution arose. The employment of indiscriminate force is to be deprecated, as much from absolute injustice as from its inappropriateness as a means of avenging the fate of Christian missionaries, murdered when prosecuting their labours in defiance of the known laws of a fanatical and semi-barbarous state. The different treatment we have already described, experienced at the hands of the Corean authorities by the shipwrecked sailors, and the uniform testimony of all who have come in contact during contraband association with the natives themselves, as to their inoffensive and kindly disposition, incline us to suspect that circumstances may come to light which will tend greatly to modify, if not entirely to remove, the impression that the missionaries had been made the object of an undeserved and bloody persecution, at the hands of the Corean natives or their government. Under any circumstances it is to be hoped, for the sake of civilisation and humanity both, that a distinction will be sought after and made, between the crime of the people and their rulers. In the event of state policy having directed an unprovoked massacre, let the government suffer, not the inoffensive population; if it was a mere fanatical outburst on the part of the latter, which is most improbable, let the culprits alone suffer; and let moral rather than physical force be brought to bear on the Corean government, to induce them to adopt more liberal and enlightened views of international policy.

If Shanghai should ever attain to the dignity of independent political existence, and another Hallam should arise to write its constitutional history, the story of the development of its municipal institutions will afford ample material for study and reflection. Many strange anomalies present themselves, even at first sight, to the most superficial observer of the conditions of our local government. Side by side, literally separated only by a shallow drain, dignified with the title of the Yang-king-pang Creek, we have two portions of the foreign concession reproducing faithfully the political traditions and institutions of the two great European nationalities to which they belong—the constitutionalism of Great Britain and the imperialism of France. With the same territorial and other privileges secured by treaty, and with a foreign population of various nationalities whose pursuits and interests are wholly absorbed in trade and commerce, we have two entirely different municipal systems of government prevailing. In the transpontine, or, at present, *sans-pontine*, concession of France, a municipal regime modelled as much as possible on that ruling in the British concession, has just been overturned and abolished by consular decree, and a new system inaugurated by same authority. We have already discussed the character of this new municipal constitution, it will be remembered, and have pointed out that it meets every avenue of independent action on the part of the municipal body it proposes to create, with the veto and superior authority of the Consul General. In the British concession, the municipal council, truly representative and cosmopolitan in elements, is elected according to rules drawn up by the land renters themselves; its deliberations are entirely uncontrolled by consular presence or reference, and its legislation for the public good is entirely free and unfettered. The British, American, and other treaty consuls never dream of interfering, except in matters where the operations of the council threaten to exceed the stipulations of the treaty of Tientsin, or where their interpretation of the powers conferred by it is required for their guidance. Here the true positions and interests of the respective parties are recognised and acted upon. The whole internal economy and relations of the community are regulated and controlled by the residents themselves, by whom the means are, through their municipal representatives, furnished for the various municipal purposes; while the consular body confine themselves properly to the external relations of the community,—those existing between it and the Chinese government, or between individuals and their home government. In the French concession, constitutionalism is replaced by imperialism. The autonomy of the community is simply ignored. Provision indeed for the election of a Municipal Council is made in the ordinance of the Consul General, but under such restrictions both as to its constitution and powers, as virtually to deprive it of all the proper characters of such a body. Always presided over by the Consul General or his deputy with the power of veto, it cannot possibly exercise either deliberative or legislative functions, and is reduced simply to the condition of a consultative body—the entire Municipal power being in the hands of the Consul general. Imperialism, in the able hands of Napoleon III, has done great things for France, and is probably better adapted to control the political idiosyncracies of that great nation than any other form of government; it may be necessary for its maintenance in its highest form, to extend its influences to the municipal institutions of that country. But in China no such necessity exists; such interference and control must exercise the worst effect on the enterprise and energy of residents in the French concession who are entirely devoted to the peaceful occupations of commerce. The spirit of imperialism tends to subordinate industrial and social interest to political aggrandisement, and the tendencies and results of the two systems are faithfully represented in the contrast apparent in the social and other aspects of the two localities.

The plan of election of Municipal Councillors for the French concession, was announced in our columns yesterday for the first time. The Consul general, or anybody else he may appoint in his place, will preside over the electoral assembly. The suffrage rights of the constituency are carefully ascertained, and previously noted by registration in the electoral list. The method of voting is by ballot, each elector writing his vote on a paper without external mark; and as he hands it in, the Assessor marks off the name of the voter on the electoral list. The ballot however, is not essential; any duly qualified and registered elector can record his vote openly, by sending it in on the day of election to the president of the electoral assembly. These are the only points in this election ordinance worthy of note. The absence of independent powers for Municipal purposes, on the part of the Council so elected, deprives the process of that interest and importance, which the working of free institutions in the neighbouring concession would possess, for the general public of Shanghai. We shall not presume to vaticinate on the probable success of the municipal system contemplated on the other side of the Yang-king-pang. A great deal, in fact everything, under the proposed system depends so entirely on the President of the Council, that tact and ability, combined with an earnest desire to promote the social—not the political—interests of the community over which he rules, may render the absence of municipal autonomy less to be regretted, and even reconcile residents in the French Concession, to the want of privileges elsewhere enjoyed.

ORIENTAL MORALITY.

The moral philosophers of the west assume and teach, and have taught for ages, that truth and justice are inborn and inherent principles of the human mind. But the longer we live in the world, especially this part of it, and the greater our experience of the various phases of human nature becomes, the more apt are we to doubt and lose faith in the teachings of this school, and to come to the conclusion that the doctrine has been derived from the observation of exceptional specimens of the human family. We are aware that this heterodox view of this great moral question is by no means new; at least a certain well known class of individuals are to be found, who treat every man as a liar and a thief till they are satisfied or receive proof to the contrary. But this is merely a practical illustration of the matter, and we take the merit to ourselves of laying down the proposition for acceptance in a more formal manner. Perhaps a somewhat prolonged residence in the far east, and daily familiarity with the natural mental proclivities of the native race,—advantages not possessed by the schoolmen who have taught and upheld the view of natural virtue,—may be some excuse for our broaching the doctrine that mankind is naturally vicious and depraved. We have been obliged to come to the conclusion that ideas of truth and honesty, to use the more familiar term, do not originally exist in the mind as such, but are created by the teachings of what is known to us as the moral law, that great standard of all that is right, true, and just. Such ideas therefore are entirely and purely conventional, the result of education, or a certain regulating influence from without, according to which a certain standard of what is right and wrong is erected. That such is the case may be proved by a parallel illustration. The sense of decency is generally supposed to be also an inherent principle in the human mind, at least one dating from almost its earliest existence—yet look how conventional it really is. The European lady goes into society dressed in a manner which would be considered grossly indecent for a European gentleman;

again, in China, the very opposite observances prevail to those ruling among Europeans; while in Japan, the sense of decency, as recognized elsewhere, may be literally said to be unknown. To go back to the antiquity of our own history, we all remember that simple code of morals recognised in the virtuous State of Sparta. There, any breach of what we hail as the moral law was only considered crime when discovered. The discovery only, not the offence itself, being regarded as the infringement of the law. We are all aware that this is the precise view, *qua.* themselves, entertained by the whole criminal population at home in our crowded cities. Our memory of our own boyhood, and our experience of little boys in general, lead us to suppose that truth and justice are extremely faint as inherent principles in their nature; indeed, early education has no greater task than to form them in the young idea. The daily domestic and business experiences of our maturer years, still more strongly force this sad conviction upon us. But we have been more immediately led to the consideration of this gloomy and discouraging aspect of the innate moral infirmity of human nature, from the reports of the cases brought recently before the Mixed Court—an arena most favourable for the prosecution of this special line of study. There we find, again and again, wealthy, and, according to native ideas, well-educated Chinese merchants, repudiating a bargain when the state of the market has shown a loss on it, and that, too, in the face of regularly written contracts; and from time to time we have other Chinese, of respectable position, declining to abide by the terms of a lease of land or houses drawn out in due legal form, because forsooth it had ceased to be as remunerative as was expected in other times. In all these cases, it is to be remembered, the culprits never plead the advantage of informality of document, or other legal outlet of escape, but simply repudiate both their moral and legal responsibility. In a similar manner, the rascal who is brought up for squeezing or peculation of any kind, thinks that a very hard and undue interference is being exercised with his proper and just perquisites. It is actually a study in still life, to watch the expression of the coolie's face who has just been mulcted a month's pay and sentenced to ten days hard labour, for a systematic matutinal vending of his master's ice. He looks upon himself, with the sympathy of his friends, as a much injured individual, who was merely taking a legitimate advantage of the opportunities that were presented to his acquisitive nature.

The result of such judicial experience on the part of this most excellent tribunal, is to shew that it but accomplishes part of its mission, when it punishes the guilty. Beyond this, lies a much higher function. It is necessary for its judges to create, from their decisions, a standard of morality amongst the population with the criminal element of which they are called upon to deal. In this manner the natives may become aware, not only that certain acts or offences are visited on discovery with certain punishments, but that they are wrong in themselves, whether found out or not. The just and equitable decisions of the Mixed Court will have an influence far beyond their immediate application. Through the coadjutorship of the Consular Assessor, the principles of a higher morality, and the test of an absolute standard of justice, will be applied to the teachings and traditions of a lower, though much older civilization, and will be the means of elevating, in a corresponding degree, native ideas of truth and justice. A vast amount of crime will undoubtedly be repressed if not prevented, and the institution will come in time, not only to be "a terror to evil-doers, but a praise to them that do well."

Practical experience will have induced most persons who have lived a few years in the east, to completely abandon the idea of truth and honesty being innate in the human mind. The spectacle of whole nations acting on a totally different principle, without apparent consciousness of shame, must convince even an optimist that these virtues are simply the result of education. Western nations have adopted the theory that honesty is the best policy, and have educated their children accordingly. Without such education, the said children would not even know what honesty meant. The original impression is that of a community of goods, and the youthful mind has first to be taught the existence of proprietary right. The propensity for robbing orchards and taking toll from jam pots, which characterises boys up to a certain age, almost without exception, proves how slowly this idea takes root and developes. The school-boy who robs an apple tree, knows he will get a thrashing if he is caught, but he has no innate pricking of conscience to tell him he is doing a moral wrong. Later on in life, the prevailing interpretation of the term honesty becomes clearer to him by force of example, and he accepts it naturally. A similar course of training leads to that scorn of falsehood which is a predominant feature in the European character.

But the Asiatic mind goes through a totally different process. The juvenile Oriental finds Talleyrand's dictum, that language is a means for concealing thought, accepted in its broadest sense, and grows up in the persuasion of its wisdom. Even in the east society has, for its own protection, discountenanced open theft; but peculation still remains an admitted principle. The question then arises, what is honesty; whether it exist as an abstract moral principle, or whether it be not purely the result of a conventional rule, varying according to the ideas of different peoples? The system of peculation from which foreign residents in China are perpetual sufferers, illustrates this position. Given, a Chinese official appointed to perform a duty which involves the handling of certain sums of money. The superior to whom he renders his accounts is perfectly aware that they are false; in fact knows—intends even—beforehand, that his subordinate will take a heavy toll. If he failed to do so, he would think him a fool; and if, at the end of a certain period of service, a retiring pension or a bonus were asked, on the plea of honest and faithful service, the reply would be a repudiation of responsibility, and a distinct question—I placed you in a position to accumulate money; why did you not do so? Is peculation, thus carried on with the knowledge and assent of the person robbed, dishonest? and is the formal assertion that a certain outlay has been greater than it actually was,—no deception being really practised,—a departure from truth? We commend the subject to those fond of metaphysics, as offering a wide field for disquisition.

Inclining, ourselves, to think peculation and lying are not considered morally disgraceful in this celestial region, we can only regret the existence of so easy an explanation of the prevailing dishonesty—according to foreign ideas—of native servants. While we believe it quite possible to get one who will not steal, we believe it utterly impracticable to find one who will not pocket a percentage on every dollar entrusted to him for outlay. Whether his particular department be the cook-house, the ice chest, or the lamp room, a considerable addition to his nominal income is inevitable; and according to the extent of this addition, does he rank among his fellows as an intelligent and prosperous man. The utter absence of shame on detection, is sufficient proof of the general acceptance of the principle. Firmly persuaded that you have been grossly overcharged for peaches, you make a desperate resolution to ascertain the price approximately, by a personal visit to the market; and you ascertain that 10 *cash* is the actual price of a fruit for which you have been systematically paying 25. You confront the houseboy with the peach, and expect to see him overwhelmed with confusion. Not in the least; he simply retires disgusted at finding so fertile a source of revenue detected; and proceeds to remedy the misfortune by selecting worm-eaten, bruised, and generally objectionable specimens which he can purchase at half price. A few days ago, a gentleman mustered energy to weigh the quantity of oil consumed during the night, in all the lamps in his establishment; and the result was a reduction in his expenditure, under the head, from Tls. 32 to Tls. 16 per mensem—a result accepted by the lamp coolie with a resignation which suggested strongly that even this was an excessive estimate.

The moral principle being, then, absent, we have only two alternatives,—either weakly to submit to have our pockets picked, because it is too much trouble to resist it, or to establish a principle of fear, through the medium of the Mixed Court, which shall take the place of honesty. If a practice were made of prosecuting in every case of peculation detected, servants would eventually be persuaded, if not to abandon, at least to reduce their profit within reasonable limits.

Summary of the Week.

The report of a meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company, will be found elsewhere. It was announced in course of the proceedings, that the gas would be lighted on the 15th September; the short delay beyond the promised time, being caused by the sickness of the individual who had been engaged to superintend the laying of the pipes. Finding that they now require to borrow Tls. 5,000, the shareholders will congratulate themselves that did not adopt a proposal made at the last meeting, to declare a dividend out of an imaginary surplus of Tls. 2,000.

A meeting has also been held of shareholders in the Shanghai Dock Company, minutes of proceedings at which will be found elsewhere. Absent shareholders will be agreeably surprised to learn that a dividend of 6 per cent has been declared, and that the property has been leased at a rate which should enable the regular division of a similar profit.

Among the cases which have recently come before the Mixed Court, cargo boat robberies have been singularly numerous. The extent to which those depredations are carried on, is becoming serious. Formerly, the boatmen used to content themselves with taking toll from the packages as they were being carried on shore; but the detection and punishment of individual culprits, and more careful supervision, has checked this to a great extent, only however to open the way to a greater evil. Entire packages now disappear, and yet the number delivered tallies with the number received, the deficiency only becoming apparent on board the ship. The arrangement by which this is effected, is obvious. The attention of the officer on watch is distracted for a moment from the gangway, and the opportunity is taken to pass two cases over the side where one only is called. The odd one is a perquisite, which the cargo boat compradore and his ingenious subordinates divide, *pro rata.*

A native employé at the Consulate has been convicted of taking a bribe, in connection with a case recently tried before the Mixed Court, and sentenced to a punishment which is certainly not open to the accusation of leniency. A quantity of property was stolen, recovered by the police, and handed back to the owner, after investigation of the case and punishment of the offenders before the Mixed Court. The case over, the employé in question, Tung-teh-sing, went to the owner of the stolen property, represented the degree of trouble he had taken in ferretting out the culprit and the property, and suggested the propriety of a recompense. A fee of $10 was the result. The case was investigated and proved; and the culprit, who had been twelve years in the employ of the Consulate, was sentenced to be exposed for ten days in handcuffs, with a statement of his offence hung round his neck, outside the Court doors, and at the expiration of that period to receive a hundred blows and to be discharged from the Consulate service.

There is a mysterious danger attached to eating fowls this year. In the cycle of Chinese years this one comes under the head of "Chicken;" and some enquiring individual has discovered a fancied change in the structure of fowls, which is of course sufficient to cause them to be regarded with a mysterious dread. The change consists in the addition of something, which they term a finger, to the tip of the wing. It was never known to occur before, and the significance of it is unknown, but held highly ominous. An intelligent Chinaman consulted a foreigner a few days ago on the subject and was not a little astonished on being told that the supposed extra member was always present. Of course he repudiated the idea with scorn; it was impossible that China could have gone on for an unlimited number of thousands of years, in so complete ignorance of the anatomical structure of chicken. Only on the production of a book of comparative anatomy, in which the bones of the wing were clearly depicted,—including that, which, by some extraordinary hallucination, all Chinamen have agreed to consider abundant and excessive—could he be induced to lend an unwilling credit to his informant. However, he was only an individual. The prevailing belief remains unchanged; and its existence suggests the reflection, how far many other supernatural events recorded in history may have arisen in a similarly widespread hallucination.

The roads leading out of the settlement have improved since the Council took them in hand. The small watercourses which are usually cut by heavy showers of rain, are at once filled up, and there is less room for fear in passing over a bridge, that the horse will put its foot in a hole. The bridges on the Woosung road, too, have been repaired, but the Chinese living in the neighbourhood are so fond of prigging the wood of which they are built, that the task is most thankless.

The elections to the French Council, under the code of Municipal regulations recently published, is announced to take place to-morrow. The rules under which the election will be conducted are advertised elsewhere.

We regret that some individuals have been guilty of a gross outrage upon good taste and good feeling, in defacing the obelisk erected on the bund to the memory of those who fell in the campaign against the Taepings. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to its artistic merit, it should not have been forgotten that the monument is erected to the memory of dead men.

The weather, during the past week, has been a refreshing contrast to the intense heat of the previous two months. A storm on Saturday evening first reduced the thermometer below 90, and frequent showers have since lowered it nearly twenty degrees, this afternoon's record being only 71°.

Native reports have reached Chinkiang, that the Yellow River has burst through its embankment in two places, in the Shingwha district, on the confines of this province and Shantung, destroying all the rice crops in the surrounding country.

Hankow papers record a fall of 2 ft. 9 in. in the river up to the 24th August.

NEWCHANG.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

The crew of a small American schooner, wrecked off the Corean coast, has just arrived at this port. They had been treated with great kindness by the natives. It is to be hoped that, if the French expedition be carried out, the frequent *kindness shown* ship-wrecked sailors will not be forgotten; and that the sins of the government will not be visited on the heads of the people.

The U. S. Consul has recently visited Peking, in order to urge the infliction of severe punishment on the swordwracks who attacked him in the spring, and to devise measures to prevent the recurrence of such outrages. His efforts have been entirely successful and to his energy, and to the persevering remonstrances of Mr. Meadows, will doubtless be due a prolonged period of tranquillity. An additional body of disciplined troops is to be stationed at this port, whose special duty will be to protect foreigners from injury or annoyance.

The death of Commander Townsend of the *Wachusett*, has occasioned here profound grief, a grief, strange though it may seem,—genuinely shared by the native officials with whom he came in contact. The *Wachusett* lay in this river two months, and during those days, her Commander combined a firmness of character which enabled him to carry to the extreme limit the rights conferred by treaty, with an *innate courtesy, a patience in argument,* and a rare power of conciliation, which rendered the execution of an arduous task comparatively easy. His admirable survey of the bar will cause his name to be long remembered in these seas. He possessed a large acquaintance with literature, gained at a time when his services were not required by his country, but not dimmed by four years hard fighting amid the lagoons of the Carolinas, and under the levées of the Mississippi. It would be well for foreign interests in the East, were men of his ability and character more numerous.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hargreaves in the Chair, for the purpose of receiving the accounts of the Company and declaring a dividend.

The Chairman had only to state that an agreement had been entered into with Captain Roberts, by which the Dock was leased to him for five years at Tls. 13,400 per annum, payable monthly in advance; the Company retaining the right to send in their own surveyors, to satisfy themselves that the dock is kept in a proper state of repair. The statement of accounts laid before the meeting was made up to the 31st July; but it was only proposed to declare a dividend out of the cash balance on the 30th June. On that date they had in hand Tls. 6,578, besides a claim for Tls. 175 of which payment was disputed, after paying all liabilities.

Mr. Cowie explained that the claim for Tls. 175 lay against Messrs. Fogg & Co. for docking the steamer *Enterprise*, but they, when called on for payment of it, sent in a counter claim of Tls 500 for ten days detention, at Tls. 50 per day, on the ground that the dock was not in a condition to enable the repairs to be executed. Captain Roberts however, maintained that it would have been quite possible to complete the repairs within three days, had not Mr. Twombly preferred to employ his own carpenters instead of the regular dock employés.

Mr. Turner then proposed and Mr. Hanssen seconded;

That the accounts as presented to the meeting by the agents be passed.

This was carried, and Mr. Turner next proposed and Mr. Cuthbertson seconded;

That the agents of the Company proceed to recover from Messrs. Fogg & Co. the amount due from them, for the dockage of the steamer *Enterprise.*

This having also been carried, the Chairman remarked that the remaining business before them was by far the most satisfactory, namely the declaration of a dividend. He would propose:

That a dividend at the rate of 6 per cen per annum be declared, for the half year ende 30th June 1866.

This was seconded by Mr. White and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors proposed by Mr. Loureiro having been also carried, by acclamation, the meeting separated.

COMPARATIVE RESULT OF OPERATIONS, 1865 AND 1866.

1865.—Twelve Months.

	Disbursements.	Receipts.
To Disbursements acct., Dock A,	13,477.61	
,, ,, ,, ,, B,	11,410.74	
By Dockages collected account, Dock .... A,		13,173.42
,, ,, ,, ,, B,		5,597.65
,, Hire of Dockyards..........		7,219.99
,, Profit, 1865................	1,102.72	

1866.—Six Months.

	Disbursements.	Receipts.
To Disbursements acct., Dock A,	5,040.11	
,, ,, ,, ,, B,	2,217.31	
By Hire of Dockyards..........		1,519.42
,, Dockages collected account, Dock .... A,		7,602.32
,, ,, ,, ,, B,		1,306.59
,, Profit, 1866................	3,190.91	

BALANCE SHEET, 31st July, 1866.

1866. *Dr.*		
To Estate of P. Damaresque, deceased,..................	195.96	
,, Disbursements account, Dock A, 1865,..................	13,477.61	
,, Disbursements account, Dock B, 1865,..................	11,410.73	
,, Sheers bought for account of Dock Company,..............	30.19	
,, Disbursements account, Dock A, 1866,..................	5,040.11	
,, Disbursements account, Dock B, 1866,..................	2,217.31	
,, Bills to collect,..............	757.11	
,, Cowie & Co., Agents, Cash in their hands belonging to the Company,..................	86.73	
,, The Hongkong & S'ghai Bank, balance to Credit of Company on 30th June, 1866,.........	5,860.63	
Cr.		
By Interest account,............		24.74
,, Shanghai Dock Company,....		2,501.66
,, E. Hawkins,..................		4.04
,, P. Loureiro,..................		16.60
,, Hire of Dockyards, 1865,......		7,219.99
,, List of Dockages collected account, Dock A, 1865,........		13,173.42
,, List of Dockages collected account, Dock B, 1865,........		5,597.65
,, Hire of Dockyards 1866,......		1,519.42
,, List of Dockages collected account, Dock A, 1866,........		7,622.92
,, List of Dockages collected account, Dock B, 1866,........		1,306.59
Taels....	39,076.43	39,076.43

E. & O. E.

COWIE & Co.,
Agents Shanghai Dock Co.

Shanghai, 31*st July*, 1866.

Audited and found correct,

J. MAITLAND.

THE FRENCH GAS COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders in this company was held yesterday, M. Morel in the chair, to receive a statement of accounts, and authorise the raising of a loan required to purchase various necessary appurtenances.

The Chairman reminded the shareholders that M. Meynard had resigned his post of Managing Director at the last meeting, on account of his approaching departure for Europe. The Directors had entrusted the management to M. Pélégrin their engineer, on a salary of Tls. 250 a month, from the 1st September. M. Meynard had rendered an account, from which it would be seen that the actual expense of constructing the factory had been Tls. 25,048. The outlay for salaries and sundry other expenses had reached Tls. 4,098, a balance of Tls. 302 remained in the Comptoir d' Escompte, and appurtenances for lighting were required to the value of Tls. 3,102. The capital had then been exceeded by between Tls. 4,000 or Tls. 5000, partly on account of an unexpectedly large outlay for freight; but of this sum some Tls. 3,000 would be recovered. Some money, too, would be required to buy coal. Altogether it would be necessary to raise about Tls. 5,000, and it was for the shareholders to suggest the manner they thought most desirable. There were two ways, either the raising a loan, or a subscription among the shareholders. It would probably be better not to borrow for more than a year, as it was at present difficult to raise a loan.

Mr. Barron suggested the issue of additional shares.

The Chairman said that was a totally different thing. It would be better to pay off the debt, and divide future profits on a capital of Tls. 30,000, instead of on Tls. 35,000. Gas speculations always turned out good in the long run, though frequently they were not so remunerative at first. It was, of course, disagreeable to borrow; but they must remember the real deficit was only Tls. 1,400, instead of Tls. 5,000, as the remainder would be recovered.

Mr. Barron enquired, with reference to the discussion which had lately taken place regarding the position of the English Gas Company, whether absent shareholders were responsible for acts undertaken without their assent.

The Chairman referred Mr. Barron to the statutes of incorporation, by which he would see that they were so.

After some further discussion, Mr. Heinssen proposed and Mr. Baudeville seconded.

"Que les administrateurs soient autorisés d'emprunter jusqu' à concurrence de Tls. 5,000 pour un an, aux meilleurs conditions possibles, et donner à cet effet les propriétés de la compagnie en garantie de son emprunt, afin de lui permettre de faire face à ses besoins et à commencer ses operations."

This was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

SITUATION DE LA CIE. DU GAZ DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE

AU 22 AOUT. 1866.

Actif.	
Comptoir d' Escompte	302 36
Usine et Materiel d' Installation	25,048 20
Frais Generaux et appointements	4,098 07
Appareils d'éclairage en vente	3,102 11
Ulbrich contremaître, avance	113 64
	32,664 38
Difference due ce Jour	1,792 ..
Total Tls.	34,456 38

Passif.	
Capital	30,000 ..
Traites et Remises	1,927 ..
Hen. Meynard & Cie., Agents en Fr.	2,101 ..
Meynard, Cousin & Cie., Shanghai	452 48
Hen. Pelegrin Ingenieur de la Cie.	4 79
Total Tls.	34,456 38

S. E. O. O.,

Henri Meynard,
Directeur.

Shanghai le 22 Août 1866.

NATIVE TEA DEALERS.

(Hankow Times.)

The judgment awarded in the cause of Evans *v.* Jerdein is one of vital interest to the trading community at this port, and has called forth no less than three letters on the subject, which we publish below. It seems to be the generally received impression that in this case Ahone was a principal, and although on the evidence before the Court we do not think the Consul and his Assessors could have come to any another conclusion, still we quite agree with "Censor" in his argument that the evidence was all one-sided and that the defendant did not press his opponent far enough, for those feeling confident of success.

We cannot however let the case pass by unnoticed, as it opens the door in our opinion to a great deal of evil on the part of unscrupulous men who would be willing to take the part of the Chinese for their own immediate or future benefit. It is the custom at this port to look to the man who signs the contract book as the principal. he being solely responsible to the buyer, and never delivering a contract from the Tea hong to the foreign purchaser, so that even according to custom the seller under such circumstances is responsible. Again all payments are made to the seller or as he is commonly called Broker, and as a rule his name is put in the cheque and as he has never declared his principal he has to take all risks,—so stands the English Law. Now, as regards the custom amongst the Chinese, we all know that the Teaman as a rule is a myth, as Teas are brought to the various "Hongs" in the place and sold by the principals of these Hongs through their brokers, and that no contract is valid without the "Hong stamp" which the selling Broker invariably obtains. It is well known that Ahone has one of the largest of these Hongs in the places, and therefore, in our opinion, must be regarded more as a principal than a Broker, and in this light all his transactions are regarded by the natives themselves. We cannot do better than advocate the necessity of all *chaazes* to obtain the "Hong chop" on the purchase of any Tea and so place themselves on the right side. Then again the question arises to whom the money is to be paid, we should certainly say not to the so called Broker, but to an accredited agent empowered by the Hong to receive monies, which fact could easily be ascertained by the compradore. Instances have occurred of these men using the money paid them for other purposes, and the Teaman coming forward to demand payment over again from the buyer, which ought not to be entertained for a moment where the Broker has received the selling chop from the Hong, as he alone is responsible to that Hong for payment. We would ignore entirely the fact of these men being Brokers unless they are acknowledged both by the foreign and Chinese authorities. Let them be sworn in and licensed as such, and then we know with whom we are dealing. We would much rather see dealings with the Chinese conducted according to custom and justice, but if the advance of civilisation requires "law" to step in and upset such, then by all means let foreigners be unanimous in following suit and insist upon placing themselves beyond the reach of this terrible malady which has appeared of late years in China.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

We extract the following interesting information regarding the new line of steamers between China and California, from a mercantile circular dated 16th June, brought by the *Swallow.* The Russo American telegraph, it will be seen, is also progressing.

As before announced by us, the splendid steamship *Colorado* will depart hence January 1st, 1867, for China and Japan viâ Honolulu. The Pacific and China Mail Steamship Company are doing their part for the prompt fulfilment of their contract to the letter. Prominent men however, are working hard to exempt the Company from stopping at Honolulu, hoping thereby to gain a separate subsidy from Government to enable the parties in interest to establish another and distinct line of steamers to run semi-monthly to and from Honolulu.

A telegram from Washington, dated June 12th, says: "In the Senate, Mr. Conness, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported a joint resolution releasing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from that part of their contract compelling them to run to Honolulu, which was ordered printed."

The progress making in the Western Union Telegraphic Expedition, under the auspices of Col. Bulkley, is truly commendable. The fleet of steam and sailing vessels now in our harbour, expect to get under way for the North at an early day. It will not be very many months before we may expect to be connected with Europe, by way of the Russian Possessions, as well, also, through the same enterprise, with China. The Russians have been pushing a line from Moscow westward to the regions of Behring Straits, where the work is to be met on this side by the Russo-American Telegraph Company, so that, whatever may be the fate of the Atlantic submarine cable, there is reasonable ground of expectation that very soon San Francisco will have telegraphic communication with London.

THE FLOOD AT HANKOW.

(Hankow Times.)

Up to the 10th instant, as shown in our previous number, the rise during August was 22¼ inches. After the 10th the rise and fall should have been stated as follows:—

11th rise nil.
12th do. do.
13th fall 1 in.
14th do. 2 „
15th do. 2 „
16th do. 2½ „
17th do. 3½ „

The total rise to 10th August from lowest level would therefore be 50 feet 1 inch, and the fall up to 17th instant 11 inches. The present week's table will show the continued fall since the latter date.

18th August 3 in.
19th „ 2¼ „
20th „ 2¾ „
21st „ 3 „
22nd „ 3 „
23rd „ 4 „
24th „ 4 „
22 in.
Total fall 2 ft. 9 in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegiar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21sp April 21st, 1866.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.
JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s.-3d. per oz.
1 oz. „ 1s. 6d. „

These Dyes are in Fine Powder—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 A, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23dc-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER
AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
General Commission Agent.
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line, *One mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed		Cargo.	Consignees.
Augt.	25	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Augt.	24	General	David Sassoons, Sons and Co
...	25	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	...	23	do	Russell and Co.
...	25	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	...	23	do	Dent and Co
...	25	Alice Thompson	Br baq	350	Sclavo	Newcastle on Tyne	March	12	Coals	Frazar and Co
...	25	Royal Diadem	Br baq	474	Thoms	Newcastle, N.S.W.	June	24	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	25	Isles of the South	Br ship	821	Davidson	Yokohama	Augt.	1	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
...	26	Ta-pang-nyo	Br str	517	Grindle	Fuchau	...	24	General	Trautmann and Co
...	26	Chinese Merchant	Br baq	310	Rosario	Amoy	...	19	do	Order
...	26	Pegasus	Br ship	525	Peurice	Sydney	June	25	Coals	Blain, Tate and Co
...	26	Prince Kung	Br baq	135	Brown	Fuchau	Augt.	21	General	Master
...	27	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	...	23	do	Russell and Co
...	27	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drege	Tientsin	...	22	do	Trautmann and Co
...	27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	26	do	Russell and Co
...	27	Bob Tail Nag	Br sch	170	Graham	Newchwang	...	13	Peas	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	27	Anna Maria	Br bg	271	Ritchie	Newcastle, N.S.W.	June	25	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
...	27	Elsabea	Prus bg	160	Kohn	Newchwang	Augt.	10	Peas	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	28	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	...	24	General	H. Fogg and Co
...	28	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	27	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	28	Lizzie	Prus baq	371	Reimer	San Francisco	June	24	Flour	Augustine Heard and Co
...	29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Augt.	29	General	Russell and Co
...	29	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	...	26	do	Russell and Co
...	29	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	...	26	do	Trautmann and Co
...	29	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow	...	26	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	29	St. George	Siam baq	387	Davies	Amoy	...	18	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	30	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	29	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	30	Bruni	Prus bg	196	Jurgensen	Nagasaki	...	17	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	30	Bernhard Carl	Prus baq	441	Luders	Cardiff	April	10	Coals	Siemssen and Co
...	30	Juanpore	Br ship	460	Wilson	London	May	1	General	Dent and Co
...	30	Hing Hoj	Siam baq	300	Petersén	Bangkok	Augt.	9	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	30	Catharine	Dan baq	320	Dresher	Nicholaesk	...	14	Firewood	Order
...	30	Therese	Ham baq	500	Meyer	Nicholaesk	...	5	do	Siemssen and Co
...	30	Codan	Prus baq	401	Kerschstieu	Penang	July	26	General	Siemssen and Co
...	31	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Augt.	30	do	Russell and Co
...	31	Johanna Heydorn	Ham sch	130	Bernhard	Nicolaesk	...	14	Firewood	Siemssen and Co
...	31	Catharina	Prus baq	456	Wilson	Nicolaesk	...	9	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	31	Maud	Br baq	376	Clarke	Swatow	...	17	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	31	Andreas	Br ship	805	Stolt	Cardiff	April	4	Coals	Order
...	31	Garibaldi	Bre bg	239	Johnston	Penang	July	18	Sugar	Bourjau Hübener and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Augt.	25	Dunkeld	Br sh	669	Toms	Fuchau	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	25	Libra	Dut bg	240	Dirksen	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
...	25	Shaftesbury	Br str	524	Aitkins	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	Stephenson and Co
...	26	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
...	26	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	General	Augustine Heard and Co
...	26	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
—	26	Akindo	Br baq	268	Scott	Hakodadi v. N'saki	Ballast	John Thorne
...	27	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Yokohama	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
...	27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sundries	Russell and Co
...	27	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Cruise		Chinese Government
...	28	Ta-pang-nyo	Br str	517	Grindle	Yokohama	Ballast	Trautmann and Co
...	28	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Re-exports.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
...	29	Knight of Snowdoun	Br sh	655	Richardson	London	Teas	Borneo Company Limited
...	29	Trebolgan	Br sh	1171	Lewis	Liverpool	Cotton, etc.	Blain, Tate and Co
...	29	Pauline	Hano baq	403	Thorndike	Victoria V. I.	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
...	29	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drege	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
...	29	City of Nantes	Br str	345	Mooney	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	C. Ryley
...	29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	30	Elsabea	Prus bg	224	Kohn	Amoy	Original	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	30	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co.
...	30	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and
...	30	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H Fogg and Co
...	30	Moyune	Am str	1700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	30	Hirado	Br str	630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
...	31	Bolina	Br baq	403	Russell	Chincha Islands	Ballast	Master
...	31	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
6 p	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	May 21	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	5th instant
M I M	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	872	Aug 18	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	24h after F. M.
5 p	Esperança	Withers	Port str	241	May 15	Nagasaki	A. A. Wheelay		Laid up
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
Wusung	Fenella		Chi str		Aug 18	Cruise			
D D	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Aug 18	Hankow	Dent and Co		
P & O M	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	572	Aug 22	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	H'kong with Mails	5th instant
J M J	Glengyle	Hooper	Br str	1260	Aug 29	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hankow & Ports	2nd instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heachew	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
7 p	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Aug 22	Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
6 s T J	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Aug 29	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	2nd instant
5 c	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Aug 23	Cruise	Chinese Government		
S S N J	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Aug 29	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	2nd instant
6 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	Aug 26	Fuchau	Master		
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
1 s	Tsatloe	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co		Laid up
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched			Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Laid up
6 p	Willamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Aug 5	Lanshan	Chinese Government		
	25 Steamers								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel,	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls,	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington,	Bennett,	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel,	Rev. Kauffman	American barque	286	Church Trustees
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughton,	Green,	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
8 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British ship	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapahi,	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	......	Speer,	H. M. S.	......	......	......		Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	......	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......	June 11	Ningpo
4 c	Basilisk	......	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	Aug 2	Cruise
5 c	Manilla,	......	Stuart,	H. M. S.	......	......	......	Aug 20	Hongkong & Ports
5 s	Firm	......	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June 8	Hongkong v. Ports
4 c	Primauguet	......	Bochet	H. I. M. S.	......	......	......	Aug 10	Chusan
5 s	Snap	......	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June 3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......		

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published every Saturday at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Dust.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report, ...	....	112,560 67	...	...	...	1981.14	114,541.81	2355.45	547.94	4713.51	697.55	28.51	408.07	1893.27	4573.52	152,17.90
John Paul, ...	23 August,	London,	4099.54	...	...	...	423.75	4523.30	...	2.57	...	...	..	...	...	...	2.57
Aden, ...	27 do.	Do.	18.90	...	...	...	...	18.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			116,679.12	...	...	...	2404.89	119,084.01	2355.45	550.51	4713.59	697.55	28.51	408.07	1893.27	4573.52	152,20.47

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Dust.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report........	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanzing.......	Aug. 22	Tientsin	222.19	...	...	...	...	222.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			222.19	...	...	...	...	222.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total.*		*Japan Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse.*		*Refuse.*		*Cocoons.*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	....	8070	6399.83	...	...	8070	6399.38	594	...	123	...	4	4	229	184.04	2181	...
Aden..............	Aug. 27		674	536.58	...	...	674	536.58	100	...	...	...	3	3.10	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			8744	6936.41	...	...	8744	6936.41	694	...	123	...	7	7.10	229	184.04	2181	...

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH AUGUST, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	*Malwa.* Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	*Patna.* Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	*Benares.* Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	*Persian.* Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	551½	551.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore, ...	nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	551½	551.50	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	*Malwa.* Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	*Patna.* Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	*Benares.* Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	*Persian.* Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	26	23.70	112	134.40	5	6.00	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.* Chests.	*Chinkiang.* Weight	*Kiukiang.* Chests.	*Kiukiang.* Weight.	*Hankow.* Chests.	*Hankow.* Weight.	*Chefoo.* Chests.	*Chefoo.* Weight	*Tientsin.* Chests.	*Tientsin.* Weight	*Newchwang.* Chests.	*Newchwang.* Weight	*Ningpo.* Chests.	*Ningpo.* Weight.	*Foochow.* Chests.	*Foochow.* Weight.	*Honghong.* Chests.	*Honghong.* Weight.	*Takao.* Chests.	*Takao.* Weight.	*Total* Chests.	*Total* Weight.
Malwa	105½	105.50	25	25.00	99	99.00	10	10.00	...	...	10	10.00	11	9.90	...	...	16	16.00	...	...	276½	275.40
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.40
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	105½	105.50	25	25.00	99	99.00	10	10.00	...	...	10	10.00	27	28.30	...	...	16	16.00	...	...	292½	293.80